

The pedicel is short and more swollen than the scape in *P. polyphaga* whereas the scape in *P. panis* is reported to be slender. In type species, the second funicular segment is almost as long as the first and third segments combined. In the males however, the second funicular segment is almost half the length of the rest of the segments. The tarsomeres collectively do not exceed the length of the tibia. The tibial spur of the foretibia is comb like. Though the wings are generally regarded to be free from ciliation in the other two species described earlier, the costal and cubital cilia are significantly developed in this species. The ovipositor in the present species projects only a little beyond the abdomen and the hypopygium is prominently developed, reaching almost upto the tip of the abdomen.

Holotype: Female, reared from the egg of the tingid *Teleonemia scrupulosa* Stal, collected from Chamundi Hills, S. India on 8-1-1980.

Allotype: Male, also reared from the egg of the same species of tingid from the same locality.

Paratypes: the same data as the holotype.

Types mounted on slides and deposited for the present in the Division of Entomology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, S. India.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF GENUS *ACRO CERATITIS* HENDEL (DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE) FROM CHANDIGARH, INDIA¹

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(With two text-figures)

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Acroceratitis* (= *Stictaspis* Bezzi 1913) was first erected by Hendel 1913 for the

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type species *Acroceratitis plumosa*. This genus is characterised by the third antennal segment being pointed at the apex, long plumose arista and a swollen scutellum, the latter yellow with black markings or black with yellow markings. Presently the genus has 19 Oriental and 5

NEW DESCRIPTIONS

African species (Hardy 1973). Two new species are described in this paper.

Acroceratitis flava sp. nov.

Fig. 1 (A-D)

FEMALE:

Head: Oval, ratio of length, height and width: 3:4.6:6; frons pale with a brown marking above the lunule, almost as broad as long, 3 pairs of inferior and 2 pairs of superior fronto orbitals; inner verticals 3 times the outer verticals, post verticals and post ocellars small; ocellar triangle grey, ocelli yellow, ocellars as long as inner verticals; occiput fulvous, occipitals well developed and black; face white, proboscis pale with pale pubescence, palpi large and pale with black bristles; antennae yellow, 3rd segment fulvous and pointed at apex, arista long plumose; eyes black with red margin.

Thorax: mainly yellow, pubescent with three light brown vittae on the scutum and two black spots at the posterior corners of dorsum; scutellum yellow with three shining black spots, the median one large; dorsocentrals placed behind the anterior supra alars; pleurae yellow; thoracic chaetotaxy: scapulars 4, humeral 1, presutural 1, notopleurals 2, mesopleural 1, pteropleural 1, sternopleural 1, anterior supralar 1, posterior supra alars 2, dorsocentrals 2, prescutellars 2 and scutellars 4.

Legs: yellow with rows of black bristles on femorae.

Wings mainly hyaline with three fusco-fulvous bands, first two bands run parallel to each other across the entire length of the wing, the first one starts from stigma while second and third bands start from the middle of 2nd costal cell, third band goes upto the apex of

R5 along costa; r-m cross vein at the middle of 2nd M_2 .

Abdomen: fulvous with pale pubescence, third, fourth and fifth segment with 2 median black spots each.

Ovipositor tawny, measures 1.1 mm, oviscape large, equals the length of last three abdominal segments, piercer red and pointed.

Length of body (excluding the ovipositor) ♀; 4.8 mm; wing: 4.7 mm.

Material Examined: Holotype ♀, Panjab University, Chandigarh 10.xii.1984, coll. Premlata. Type deposited with the museum, Deptt. of Zoology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

STATUS AND RELATIONSHIP

<i>A. plumosa</i>	<i>A. flava</i> sp. nov.
1. Two pairs of inferior fronto orbitals	Three pairs of inferior fronto orbitals.
2. Cross-vein r-m placed at basal 1/3 of 1st M_2	r-m placed at the middle of 1st M_2 .
3. Mesonotal black spot present	Mesonotal black spot absent.
4. Abdominal spots transverse & long	Abdominal spots rounded.

From the above differences, it is evident that *Acroceratitis flava* is a new species.

Acroceratitis maculata sp. nov.

Fig. 2 (a - f)

MALE.

Head: pale and broad, ratio of length, height and width; 6:9:11; eyes oblong and dark brown; frons pale white but yellow towards antennae. 2 pairs each of superior and inferior

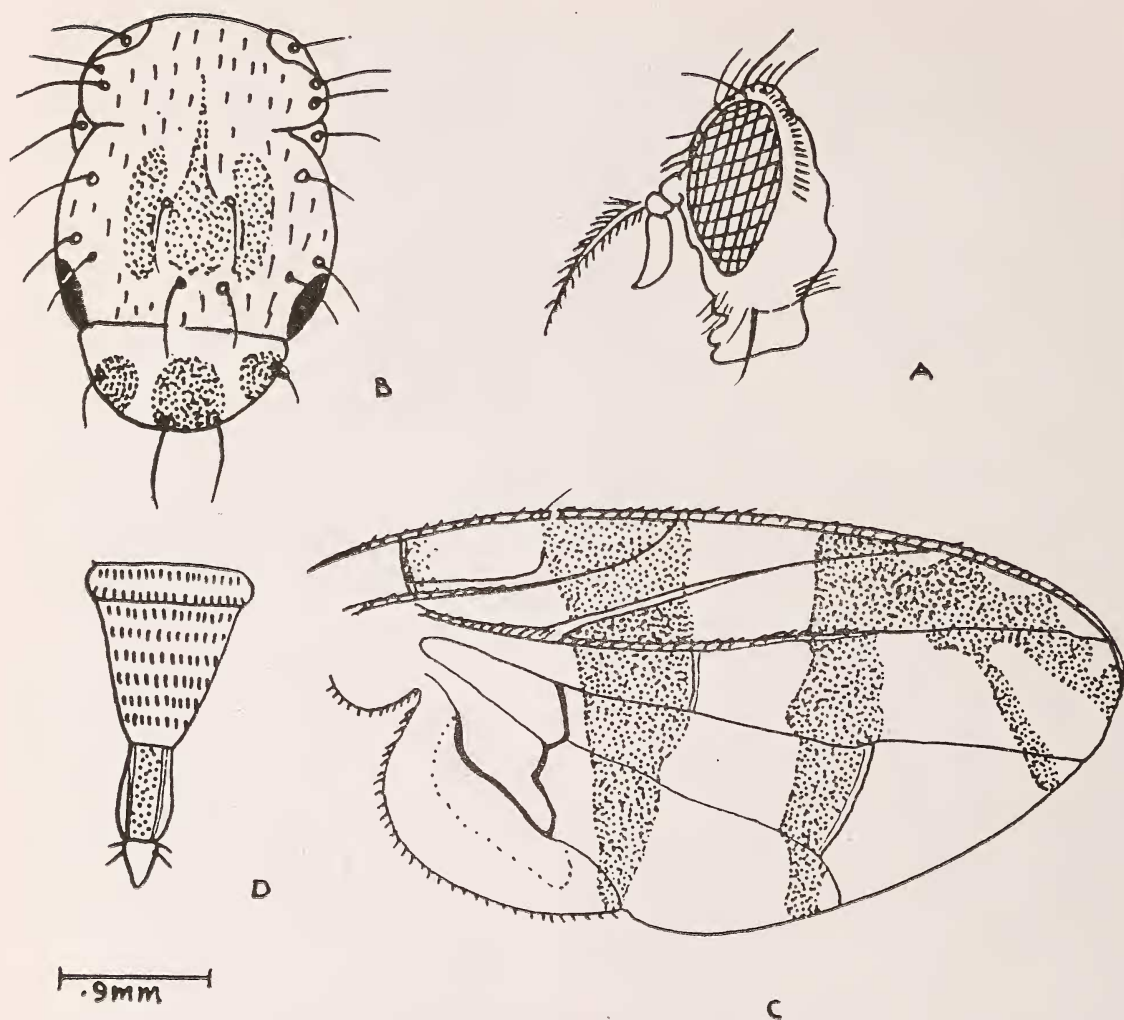


Fig. 1. (A-D): *Acroceratitis flava* sp. nov.
A. Head; B. Thorax; C. Wing; D. Ovipositor.

fronto orbitals; inner verticals 3 times the outer verticals, post ocellars and post verticals small; ocellar triangle brownish black, ocelli golden, ocellar as long as inner verticals; occipital setae 11, black and well developed; occiput pale and pubescent on lower side; lunule rufous; face pale and flat with a triangular median black spot; proboscis small, labial palpi thickly bristled; antennae situated with a

spine like point at the apex, arista long plumose.

Thorax: yellow, humeral callus white with a black spot behind it, scutum with 5 shining black vittae, the broader median running to the entire length narrows anteriorly and with two black spots located postero laterally which further extends to the scutellum; scutellum entirely black with 2 very small apical and two basal yellow spots, dorsocentrals below in line

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with the anterior supra-alars; pleurae yellow; thoracic chaetotaxy; scapulars 4, humeral 1, notopleurals 2, mesopleurals 2, pteropleural 1, sternopleural 1, presutural 1, dorsocentrals 2, prescutellars 2, anterior supra alar 1, posterior

supra alars 2, and scutellars 4, all bristles black and well developed.

Legs: yellow, front femorae with five bristles posteriorly, midtibia with a prominent spur.

Wings: hyaline with all the three fuscous

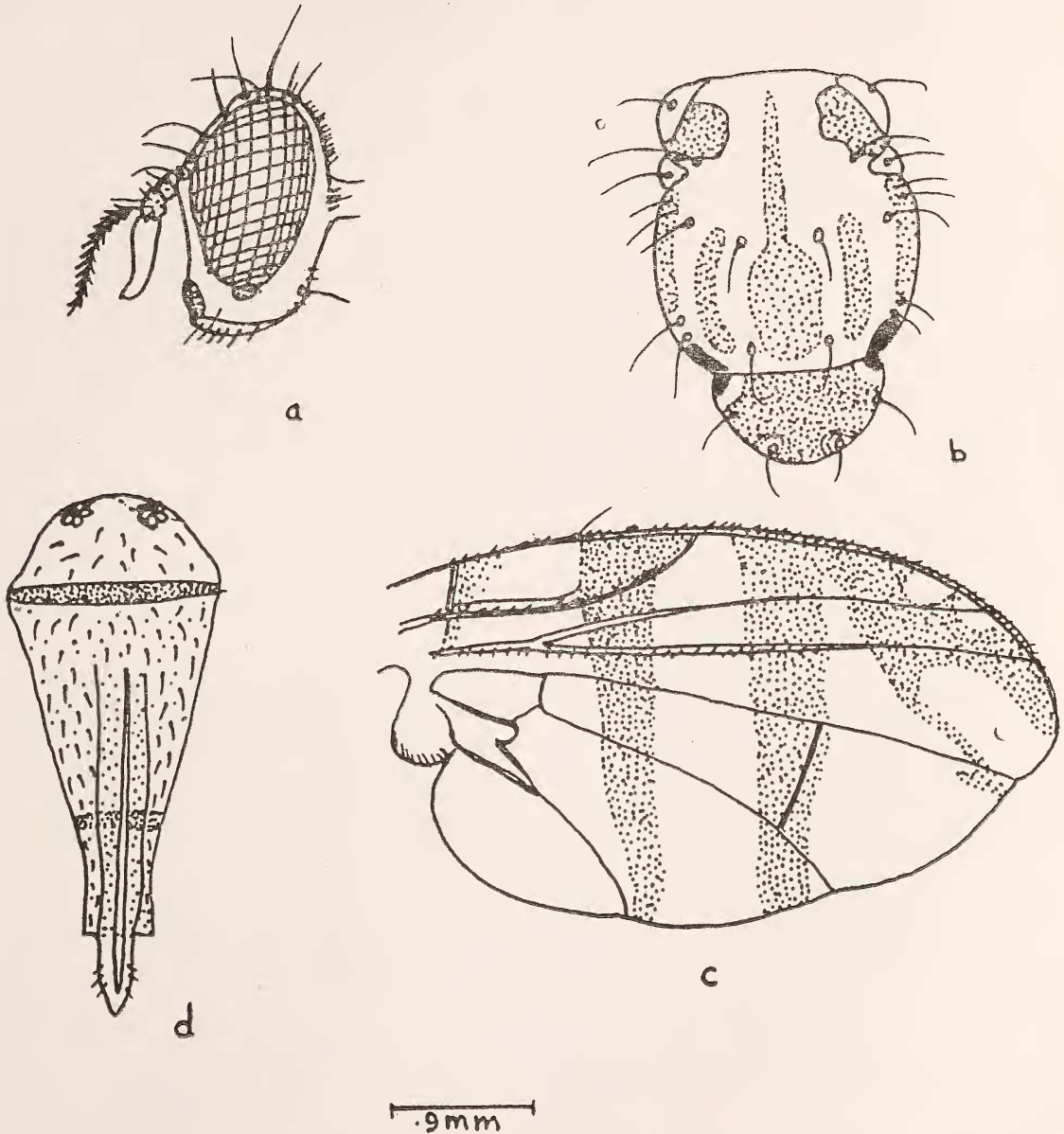


Fig. 2 (a-d): *Acroceratitis maculata* sp. nov.
a. Head; b. Thorax; c. Wing; d. Ovipositor.

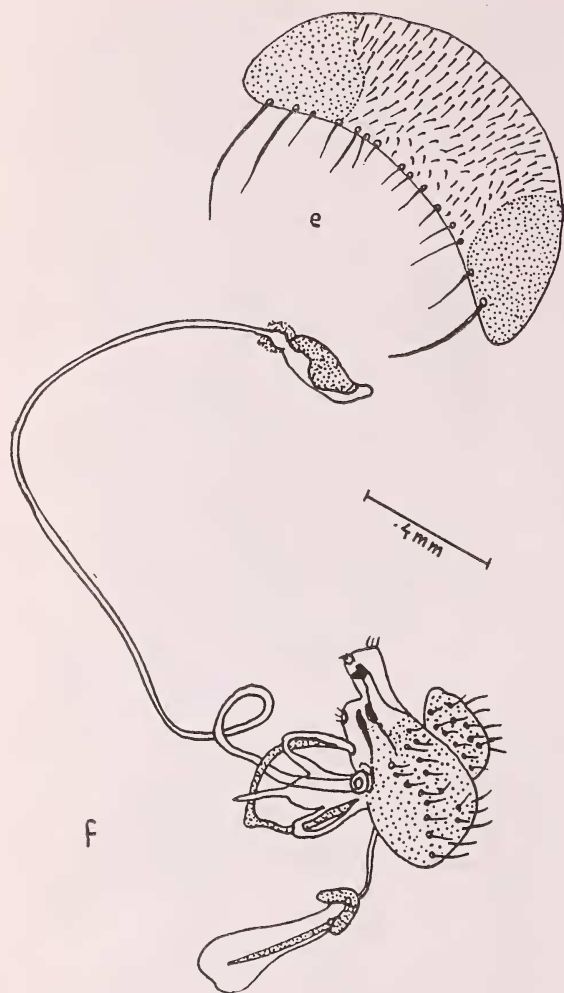


Fig. 2 (e-f): *Acroceratitis maculata* sp. nov.
e. 5th Sternum of male; f. Male Genitalia.

bands separate, the preapical oblique band becomes very faint before joining with costal band, the band across 'm' cross vein complete but does not join the costal band; r-m cross vein situated at basal 1/3 of cell 1st M_2 and cubital cell 2/3 as long as vein $Cu_2 + 1A$, vein $R_4 + 5$ setose to a level almost opposite the tip of vein M_{3+4} .

Abdomen: mainly brown, second segment

yellow, third to sixth segment becoming lighter in colour and bordered with bristles posteriorly.

Male Genitalia yellow except the dark brown sclerotized aedeagus and 9th tergite; surstyli pointed at tip and ending in two lobes, the posterior one slightly bigger; fultella andiron type; ejaculatory apodeme small and fan narrow; outer claspers well developed with two equal prenisetae.

FEMALE

It resembles the male except in the following: Abdomn tapering posteriorly, sixth abdominal segment shorter than the fifth.

Ovipositor: Basal segment rufous but black caudally, equals last 4 abdominal segments, measures 2.6 mm, inversion membrane small and telescopic; piercer yellow pointed at tip.

Length of body ♂: 4.8 mm; wing: 4.6 mm.

Length of body (excluding the ovipositor) ♀: 4.7 mm; wing: 4.6 mm.

Material Examined: Holotype ♂ 31.x.1985; Bamboo shoots; Chandigarh, India: Coll. Premlata.

STATUS AND RELATIONSHIP

The species superficially resembles *A. tomentosa* Hardy but is distinct from it in the following characters:

<i>A. tomentosa</i>	<i>A. maculata</i> sp. nov.
1. Face without any spot.	Face with a triangular black spot.
2. Second and third bands of the wing joined at costal margin.	2nd and 3rd bands separate.
3. R_{4+5} setose for the entire length	R_{4+5} setose level with tip of vein M_{3+4} .
4. Cuc cell lobe 1/3 of vein $Cu_1 + 1st A$.	Cu cell lobe 2/3 of vein $Cu_1 + 1st A$.
5. Piercer with 5 pairs of setae	Piercer with 3 pairs of setae.

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The above differences are sufficient to establish *Acroceratitis maculata* as a new species.

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ON A NEW SPECIES OF GENUS *STROPHOSOMOIDES* ASLAM FROM KASHMIR (TANYMECINAE, BRACHYDERINAE, CURCULIONIDAE, COLEOPTERA)¹

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(With three text-figures)

A new species *Strophosomoides pahalgamensis* is being described, raising the number of species under this genus to nine. A key to the known species is also provided.

INTRODUCTION

Out of 99 species of Indian Brachyderinae studied by us during a 5-year US. PL-480 project on Indian Curculionidae, as many as 28 species were found to be new. One such species belongs to genus *Strophosomoides* Aslam which is described in the present communication.

The genus *Strophosomoides* was raised by Aslam (1966) to include 8 species from Western Himalayas. Two of these species were collected from Kashmir valley. The present species has also been collected from Kashmir

valley, but is quite different from all the 8 recorded species. As the type species for the genus has not been named by Aslam (1966), *S. gulmargensis* Aslam is being designated as type species of this genus. An enlarged key to the 9 world species under this genus is also being included. The characterization of genus *Strophosomoides* has been revised by including the structure of genitalia.

Genus *Strophosomoides* Aslam

Aslam Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1966, Ser. 13, Vol. IX, p. 129

Head with frons produced laterally over eyes and separated from vertex there. Eyes lateral and sulcate above. Rostrum narrowed from base to apex dorsally; scrobe deep, curved

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